

U. S. WAR FLEET
ON WAY TO CUBA

Eight Battleships Ordered
Within Striking
Distance.
TAKE 2,000 MARINES
Fighting Force Ready to Land
at Moment's Notice if
Revolt Spreads.

HAVANA GETS WARNING

Gomez Told Intervention Will
Mean Occupation Until
Peace Comes.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—American
marines and American war vessels are
on their way to within striking distance
of Cuba and American military occupation
of the island seems imminent for the
third time since the Spanish-American
war. Troops were ordered to Cuba follow-
ing the receipt of reports that the negro
rebels had attempted to gain control
of the island Government. After com-
municating with President Taft, the State
Department called on the navy and mar-
ine corps to rush as quickly as possible
all forces available to Cuba or the im-
mediate vicinity in preparation for pro-
tecting American property and re-
storing order.

In addition to the gunboats already
in Cuban waters and the 700 marines that
are being rushed to Santiago on the
Prairie, the Navy Department promptly
sent practically half the north Atlantic
battleship fleet with all the marines they
can carry to Key West to await further
developments. This force consists of all
available vessels of the battleship fleet—
one armored cruiser and eight battleships
with a hospital ship and fleet tugs.
These nine fighting ships have a comple-
ment of about 800 men each including
eighty marines.

In addition to the total of over 700
marines which they carry in their com-
plement the warships were directed to
take aboard at New York, Boston, Phila-
delphia, Key West and other points an
additional 1,300 marines. These with the
700 marines that were sent from Phila-
delphia Thursday will make available
in Cuban ports within the next few days
a fighting force of approximately 2,750
marines.

The warships will be mobilized at Key
West, where they will await the necessity
of action in Cuba. If their assistance
should be required they will be rushed at
once to the island, completely encircling
it and putting into ports where the situa-
tion is most serious.

If the force of marines should be deemed
not sufficient the authorities will throw
into Cuba an army of approximately
400 bluejackets which will be available
in the warships about 500 men from
each of the nine fighting ships. This will
be a total of more than 2,600 American
troops in the island, an army larger than
the one sent by the War Department
during the occupation beginning in the
fall of 1906, when 6,000 soldiers were
despatched to Cuba.

The War Department is not expected to
participate in the present action, how-
ever, unless the situation should get en-
tirely beyond the combined force of
marines and bluejackets, which is not
regarded as likely.

According to the plans so far drawn up
for sending of American forces to Cuba
it is necessary at the last minute will
send from the two previous interventions
that the marines will do the work
formerly assigned to the army and that
they will be sent for the announced purpose
of protecting American interests and not
as a forced intervention. The action is
expected to have all the effects of formal
intervention in that order is to be restored
temporarily. This step is being taken
mainly for two reasons—to protect
American property interests which are
being menaced, also to prevent the over-
throwing of the Government by the negroes
and upon establishing a black republic
at the very doors of the United States.

The War Department was thoroughly
satisfied with the situation to-day and late
in the afternoon the whole problem was
thoroughly canvassed in a long confer-
ence between Secretary Stimson, Gen.
Wood Chief of Staff, Gen. Mills, president
of the War College, Major Graves, sec-
retary of the General Staff, and Capt. McCoy,
who has had considerable duty in Cuba.
Following the conference it was said that
the army had not been called on to go to
Cuba and no orders whatever had been
sent to troops. It was explained that the
orders of about three months ago for all
troops to hold themselves in readiness to
move on short notice in anticipation of
action in connection with the Mexican
situation still stand. Accordingly troops
can be put under way for Cuba on a few
hours' notice if necessary. The transports
at Newport News were given preparatory
orders several weeks ago and it was ex-
pected that no further preparations for
operation would be necessary unless it
should be decided to send the army to
Cuba.

The transport transport Prairie, which
sailed Thursday night from Philadel-
phia with 700 marines aboard, is expected
to arrive at Santiago late to-morrow night
or Monday morning. The gunboat Pa-
cific, which has been at Guantanamo
besieging the situation for the last week
at least, was despatched this morning to
the bay north of Santiago, and she will
probably arrive to-night. The conditions
are not very serious in that vicinity.

Following the battleships and ad-
vance troops to Key West, the State
Department sent notice to President
Gomez through the American Minister
at Havana of this Government's intention.

Continued on Fifth Page.

GIRL CONQUERS GIANT PEAK.

Miss Keen of Philadelphia Reaches
Mt. Blackburn's Summit.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—A telegram
received in this city to-night indicated
that Miss Dora Keen, daughter of Dr.
William W. Keen of this city, had suc-
ceeded in her second attempt to reach the top
of Mount Blackburn, one of the highest
peaks in Alaska. No man had ever con-
quered it.

Miss Keen left this city in March and
sailed from Seattle April 10.
About two years before she had tried
the ascent of Mount Blackburn, but
storms had driven her back. She went
first to Cordova, Alaska, and from there
went to Kennecott, where she and the
members of her party hired guides and
obtained provisions.

From that time nothing was heard from
the party until May 8, when three men re-
turned to Kennecott.
These men said that when the party
attained an altitude of 12,000 feet a terrible
snowstorm came up and they were forced
to camp to await its abatement. It was
impossible, the men said, to go further
under the conditions. Meanwhile they
had been sent back for additional pro-
visions and fuel alcohol. When they
left the party had already been delayed
ten days by the storm.

The message the three men brought
back was that Miss Keen was determined
to continue with the expedition.
Two days later a relief party set out
from Kennecott to the aid of the mount-
ain climbers. Nothing had since been
heard from Miss Keen or her expedition
until the telegram came to-day telling
of her success.

PRIEST'S TACKLE SAVED HIM.

Father Magrath Grabbed Man Who
Was Trying to Shoot.

Father Philip Magrath, in charge of
a little mission at 422 West street called
St. Peter's Union for Catholic Seamen,
who was written about when he and
a policeman grabbed a dog that was
tearing at a woman, was sitting in his
mission room last night just before mid-
night when he heard three shots.
Father Magrath ran out into West
street and then into Ferry street, where
he came upon a small man and a taller
man scuffling.

The little man had the revolver and
now at close quarters was trying to
twist it around to shoot at the big man
again. Father Magrath made a running
tackle, grabbed the man with the re-
volver and pinned him to the pavement.
When Father Magrath was sitting in his
mission room last night just before mid-
night when he heard three shots.
Father Magrath ran out into West
street and then into Ferry street, where
he came upon a small man and a taller
man scuffling.

The little man had the revolver and
now at close quarters was trying to
twist it around to shoot at the big man
again. Father Magrath made a running
tackle, grabbed the man with the re-
volver and pinned him to the pavement.
When Father Magrath was sitting in his
mission room last night just before mid-
night when he heard three shots.
Father Magrath ran out into West
street and then into Ferry street, where
he came upon a small man and a taller
man scuffling.

WINANS HEIRS SUE AGAIN.

Both the Son and Prince De Beorn
Must Go to Court.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—More complica-
tions were added to the disposition of
the estates of Rose R. Winans, who de-
ceased, the Princess de Beorn, by the filing
of two attachment suits for large amounts
in the Superior Court. One of the suits
is against Thomas George Winans, son of
Rose R. Winans, and is directed against
the former's income from \$200,000 will-
ed to him out of an estate worth about
\$4,000,000.

The other suit is against Prince de
Beorn, who married Winans's daughter,
and is directed against the \$300,000 of
bonds which the Prince was awarded
after a fight at the Court of Appeals. The
\$300,000 represents his wife's estate.
Shortly after the will of Rose R. Winans
was read and it was learned that he had
cut off his son with the income from
\$200,000 two attachment suits were filed
against his interest in the estate. The
one filed to-day is the third. The Auto-
mobile Union of France appears as the cred-
itor. The amount sued for is \$25,585.17,
and with the sums in the other suits it is
certain that Thomas George Winans will
not enjoy any of the income left him for
some years to come. It is said that other
suits are to follow shortly. The attach-
ment was laid in the hands of Ross W.
Whitaker, executor of the will and trustee
of the \$200,000.

NEW ARCHBOLD WITNESSES.

Philadelphians Will Be Asked to
Tell of Girard Estate Deal.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Representative
Webb of North Carolina, a member of
the House Judiciary Committee, which
is investigating the charges against
Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Com-
merce Court, returned to-day from Phila-
delphia, where he conferred with new
witnesses.

As a result it is likely that George E.
Fitzpatrick, manager of the Girard estate
of Philadelphia, and President Thomas
and Director Smith of the Lehigh railroad
will be asked to testify concerning an
alleged attempt by Judge Archbald to
purchase a coal property owned by the
Girard estate.

The hearings in the investigation will
be resumed on Monday, when Boland
will be cross-examined.

TEACHER SUES A VANDERBILT.

Newport Organist Wants Pay for
Lessons He Never Gave.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25.—A suit for \$500
has been brought against Mrs. Frances
Vanderbilt by C. Le Roy Grinnell, organist
at St. George's Episcopal Church of this
city.
His bill Mr. Grinnell claims that he
was engaged to tutor Mrs. Vanderbilt's
son William Henry Vanderbilt in music
and was to receive \$200 for his services.
For some reason unknown to him the
plaintiff asserts that the music lessons
were not begun. A breach of contract is
alleged and damages are asked for.

PURE WATER FOR CITY
IS IN SIGHT AT LAST

New Filtration Plant in Jerome
Park Will Make Croton Rival
of Spring Water.

MAY BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

Only Needs Estimate Board's Ap-
proval of Plan, Saving City
Over \$4,000,000.

Pure water for New York city is at last
assured. It will be colorless, odorless,
germless, tasteless in midsummer and
the time of spring freshet—all the year
around. The only property it will have
in common with the Croton water we all
laughed at on mornings when not even
the cook could tell which was it and which
coffee will be its fluidity. It will look
just like the immaculate bottled water
that some persons buy. Place a bottle
of it beside a bottle of the spring water
and no eye will know the difference. It
will be just water, yet it will be the same
old much abused Croton—purified.

The purification is to be wrought by
the filtration plant that the city is to
build in Jerome Park, in The Bronx. If
you doubt that you who have been hear-
ing about filtration for years but are still
boiling your water and skipping a bath
once in a while for fear of venturing
into so rusty and pungent a tubful—if
you are sceptical, here is the word of
Water Commissioner Henry S. Thompson
that this summer should see the beginning
of a filtration system that will give New
York cleaner water than any other Amer-
ican city has, cleaner even than Loch
Katrine itself, or it will be physically as
well as chemically pure. In Col. Thomp-
son's words:

"No more smell, taste, algae, bacilli,
solitary thing else that we've been hear-
ing about. Nothing except just water of
the kind that doesn't drive a man to
drink something else."

Mr. Thompson has been compounding
this vision ever since he became Water
Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor. He
has given it preferential attention. He
got from the Board of Estimate as long
ago as May 11, 1911, an appropriation of
\$5,000,000 for filtration at Jerome Park.
The board has been talking filtration for
years but had never got any further
than admitting that it would have to
and appropriating \$50,000 for the survey
of Jerome Park and other sites and perhaps
for the preparation of plans.

When the new Water Commissioner
was assured of the money he decided that
Jerome Park was the place. The city
already owned it, so here was a great
saving in the cost of a plot. It was origi-
nally intended that most of the old Jerome
Park racetrack should be converted
into a reservoir, but after the reservoir
on the west side of it was built the city
and the contractors snubbed and the
rest of the park has been growing weeds
ever since.

Said Commissioner Thompson to
his chief engineer, J. M. De Verona: "You
go ahead and design a filtration plant
that will be the best there is. It will be
the largest in the world; it must also be
the best. From it must come water that
not only tastes right, but is right physi-
cally, unobjectionable, free from turbidity,
color and objectionable odors. But first
you must study all the types of filters
there are, their adaptability to the work
to be done, their relative cost of installa-
tion and operation."

So Mr. De Verona and his staff, and
Mr. Thompson as well, have been study-
ing filters. The kind that they have
finally chosen is known as the mechanical
filter plant, sometimes called the Ameri-
can system, which is believed to be the
surest as well as the most rapid of all.
Mr. De Verona's plans have just been
completed and submitted to the Com-
missioner. They will be before the Board
of Estimate in June. If they are accepted
ground will be broken this summer. The
building of the plant will take three
years.

The Commissioner believes that the
plans will be approved with alacrity,
for not only are they within the appropria-
tion of \$5,000,000, but they are well below
it. The estimated cost of the plant is
\$7,500,000. When it is finished there will
still be sixty-three acres of Jerome Park
which the Water Department will not
need and can turn back to the city. This
is nearly 800 city lots, valued now at
more than \$1,000,000 and likely to be
worth more because one of the new sub-
way branches will shoot up Jerome avenue
right past the property, and because the
filtration plant is to be housed in a beau-
tiful stone building, near which, the Com-
missioner holds, anybody could build a
residence without danger of being in
bad company.

With this \$5,000,000 shaved off the \$7,
500,000 is the estimated cost of the fil-
tration, the net cost to the city of the con-
trivance that is to make the water per-
manently pure is \$1,500,000, you see.
Hence Mr. Thompson's cheerful belief that
his plans will have no trouble in getting
through.

The architect's sketch reproduced here
shows the front of the filtration
building. When it is erected the city's
water laboratory, now at the Prospect
Reservoir in Brooklyn, will be housed in
the main part behind that pillared portico.
The whole building is to be 100 feet square.
Its walls will completely enclose the filtra-
tion reservoirs and its roof will cover
them, for just as weeds spring up in the
porest soil impurities get into water that
is exposed to the sunlight. Parts of the
building will be open to the public. Not
everybody will be allowed to see the water
in actual process of filtration, but there
will be cool, arched galleries where one
may see the tide rushing past.

And how is the water to be cleaned?
Without going deep into technicalities
the alubation may be thus described:
From the Croton reservoirs aqueducts
will bring the water in all its impurities
to the filtration plant and there it will
first pour into what the engineers call a
sedimentation or settling basin. This

Continued on Fourth Page.

BOLT STRIKES DOWN SEVEN.

Workmen Found Unconscious After
Storm on Flint Estate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 25.—Seven
unconscious men huddled in a group with
their clothing burned were found early
to-day in a building wrecked by lightning
on the country estate of Austin Flint, Jr.,
at Overlook, near Millbrook.

Workmen are busy erecting a new
mansion on the Flint place. There is a
large excavation where the building is to
stand and laborers were at work when
a severe electrical storm broke. They
scattered to find shelter and eight of them
entered a shanty which a moment later was
struck by a lightning bolt that tore out
one side and left all the men unconscious.
The injured men were not discovered
until after one of them recovered strength
enough to stagger to Mr. Flint's country
home, some distance away. The man said
he feared his comrades were dead. Help
was hurried to the shanty and word was
sent to Dr. Mackenzie of Millbrook, who
arrived in a short time.

Although the men apparently were
dead vigorous efforts to restore them were
begun and one by one they regained con-
sciousness.
A report reached here that more men
were hurt in the same storm at John
D. Wing's country place Radonona, at
Millbrook.

TEACHER DIES IN PARK.

Taken Ill While Sitting With Com-
panion and Was Soon Dead.

Elizabeth Batchelder, 28 years old, of
27 Monroe street, Brooklyn, who the police
say was a teacher in the Brooklyn
Latin School, died in the shelter house
on the croquet grounds in Prospect
Park, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night.
A young man who was with Miss
Batchelder and who said he was Frank
J. Baldwin of 147 Montague street ran
up to a policeman from the bench where
the two had been sitting and told him to
get a doctor in a hurry. He said that the
young woman with whom he had been
sitting was very ill.

The policeman got Dr. Schaub of
Seneca Hospital, but by the time the
ambulance arrived the young woman,
who had been carried to the shelter by
the policeman and Baldwin, was dead.
Dr. Schaub said that heart failure was
the cause of death.
At the boarding house where Miss
Batchelder lived it was said last night
that she had waited until 8 o'clock be-
fore going out, saying that she expected
to meet a friend from her home town
up-street.

CHILD OF THREE LOST.

Brown Police and Neighbors Search
for Her.

Police from the Alexander avenue and
Morrisania police stations searched St.
Mary's Park in The Bronx with lanterns
last night while folks in the neighbor-
hood went about seeking Annie Hanlon,
who disappeared yesterday afternoon
from the side of her sister as they
marched around a May pole. The child
is 3 years old.

Annie and her sister Katherine, who
is 12 years old, left her home at 424
East 149th street at 1:30 o'clock in the
afternoon to join a hundred other chil-
dren who were going to St. Mary's Park
for a May Day. The park runs along
St. Ann's avenue from 143d to 149th
streets. Katherine says that the little
girl was with her until late in the after-
noon. When Katherine left the May pole
and looked for Annie she could not be
found.

All the children started to search for
the lost one, and some one ran and told
Mrs. Hanlon. She joined in the search
also. The police came and searched far
into the night with lanterns.
At midnight last night a general
alarm was sent out for the child. Her
mother fears that she may have been
kidnapped. She is described as 2 feet 6
inches tall, weighs about fifty pounds
and was dressed in a brown dress and
tan shoes. She has brown eyes, dark
complexion and black hair.

REQUEST FOR BANKRUPTS.

Jeweller's Widow Leaves \$1,250,000
Jeweller's Widow Leaves \$1,250,000

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, May 25.—The widow of a St.
Petersburg jeweller, who lived here
and who has just died, made a will in
which she bequeathed \$1,250,000 for the
amelioration and support of bankrupt
business men and their destitute daugh-
ters.

One-half of the sum named is to be
spent for a sanatorium for convalescent
which is to serve as a convalescent
home for the "victims of our cruelly
competitive age." The remainder of the
estate is devoted to annuities for the
daughters of bankrupts.

The relatives of the woman are con-
testing the will on the ground that she
was suffering from mental aberration
when she executed the document.

NO HOTEL STRIKE YET.

After Tuesday's Powwow With
Proprietors Men May Act.

There was no strike of the waiters at the
big hotels and restaurants yesterday,
and if such a thing is to come at all it prob-
ably will not come before Tuesday. There
was a feeling about the eating places
last night that there would be no general
strike.

The committee of the Hotel Association
of New York, which is handling the situa-
tion for the employers, met in the Cam-
bridge Building and agreed on the atti-
tude to be taken toward the proposals
made by the six unions on Friday. What
this attitude is to be or what the propo-
sals were the hotel men would not say.
One thing they say is settled—they posi-
tively will not have anything to do with
the International Hotel Workers Union.
The hotel men would not even receive the
proposals of the employees on Friday
until the representative of this particular
union was dropped from the conference.

To-morrow or Tuesday the committee
of the employers and the representatives
of the men will meet.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS
Land of the Sky.
via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Asheville—
The Blue Ridge Mountains—Great Defeat
of the South and summer homes. Apply for
book. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave., Cor. 29th.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT MAKE THE ECHOES RING
AND RAISE THE DUST IN NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN

SHERMAN IN CHICAGO
ASKS LORIMER TO QUIT

Friends of the Senator Assured
That Vote on Removal
Is Against Him.

ONLY FORTY FAVOR HIM

Ill Health Advanced as Ostensi-
ble Reason if the Accused
Illinoisian Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—When Vice-
President James S. Sherman returns to
Washington to-morrow from Chicago
it is hoped here that he will bring with
him the resignation of William Lorimer
as Senator. It was for this specific pur-
pose that the Vice-President journeyed to
Chicago yesterday. This accounts for
the mystery surrounding his departure.

It was planned so that Mr. Sherman's
visit would attract no especial attention,
but in some way the information got
abroad that he had gone to Chicago
and it was surmised that his business
had to do with politics.

The Vice-President undertook the trip
reluctantly in response to the urgent re-
quest of Senator Lorimer's Republican
colleagues and after some of the Senator's
friends in Chicago, who were anxious to
have him resign, had appealed to Mr.
Sherman to use his personal influence with
Senator Lorimer to extract a resignation
from him. It is by no means certain that
the Vice-President's commission will be
successful. Unusual pressure has been
brought to bear on Senator Lorimer by
his family, his counsel, Judge Haney,
his family physician and many political
friends to induce him to resign, but he has
persistently refused to do so.

The friends and supporters of the Sen-
ator from Illinois are certain that he will
be ousted from his seat in the Senate if
the case comes to a vote. Careful polls
that have been made of the Senate fall
to disclose more than 40 votes in favor of
Senator Lorimer, and he needs 47. Even
the plea of res adjudicata introduced by
his counsel, Judge Haney, has not
changed the unfavorable aspect of the
case so far as Senator Lorimer is con-
cerned.

There are a number of Senators who
believe that Senator Lorimer, having once
been put to the defense of his title to his
seat, should not be compelled to de-
fend it the second time. Most of these
men voted for the Senator before, and the
few who are disposed to uphold the plea
of res adjudicata, who did not vote for
the Senator before, say they cannot vote
in his favor on the second call of the case
merely on that plea without appearing
to stultify themselves as to the general
issue.

Many of Mr. Lorimer's personal friends
in the Senate believe he should not put
the Senate to further expense of time and
money to test his title to his seat when the
proofs are ample that he cannot hope to
succeed. They do not believe he was
guilty of any corrupt methods or practices,
but they feel that the whole case is so
identified with corruption that the seat
should be declared vacant.

The Lorimer case is practically the only
question that will hold Congress in ses-
sion beyond the meeting of the national
conventions.

If the Senator resigns Congress will
probably be able to complete its work
and adjourn by June 15, but aside from
the desire among Senator Lorimer's col-
leagues that he tender his resignation
there is another reason even more effec-
tive with his close friends and his family
influencing them to persuade him to quit.
Senator Lorimer is said to be a very sick
man. His physician, Dr. Slagter, of
Chicago, says that he is not only suffering
from a complete physical breakdown due
to worry and overwork incident to the
preparation of his case, but that he is
suffering from a persistent bronchial
trouble and cough, with an alarming
weakness of the heart action. The physi-
cian has warned the family that if Senator
Lorimer is required to come to Washing-
ton in the near future to undergo the
 ordeal of once more defending his title to
his seat the effects may be fatal.

The Senator has replied to these sugges-
tions that he will fight to the end, regard-
less of the consequences to himself. His case
up to this time, it is said on good authority,
has cost him approximately \$250,000.
While it has been generally known that
the expense was very heavy, Senators
were wholly unprepared to learn, as they
have since the movement was started to
bring about his resignation, that the
Senator had been to such expense in de-
fending his title to his seat.

Sherman Lorimer is now so ill at his
home in Chicago that only a few of his
closest friends and members of his family
are permitted to see him. He has asked
the Senate to postpone a vote on his case
for a few weeks until his health recovers
sufficiently to permit him to be present
in the Senate when the vote is taken and
while the debate is on. It is probable he
has determined to make a personal de-
fence of his election as he did before when
he was attacked in the Senate. Senators
will not soon forget the picturesque ap-
peal in his own behalf made to his col-
leagues by Senator Lorimer when he
narrated his life story beginning with
his struggles as a bootblack and a news-
boy in Chicago and his rise through war
politics to the United States Senate. His
own version of the circumstances which
led to the friendship and political devo-
tion of such well known Chicago Demo-
cratic chiefs as Michael (Hinky Dink)
Kenns, Manny Abrahamson and Bathhouse

President in Auto Dashes
125 Miles Through
Four Counties.

T. R. HAMMERS MERRILY

At the Windup the Colonel
Warns of "Strong Arms"
and "Stacked Cards."

TAFT SAYS FIGHT IS WON

Challenges Roosevelt to Name
Specific Instance of Boss
Domination.

AUTO SMASH AT PASSAIC

Speaker McCram Ditched in
Dust Cloud at 50 Mile Clip
Following Taft.

Almost like a house to house canvass
of New Jersey was the rival campaigning
of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt
yesterday. By train and auto—mostly
auto—the rival candidates rushed into
a county or a Congress district, swept
around and through it, made speeches
from running boards, rear platforms,
court house steps and baseball bleachers
and then disappeared in clouds of dust
and waves of cheers to dash into another
district and swing around the circle there.

President Taft covered Hudson, Essex,
Passaic and Bergen counties and travelled
125 miles in his automobile. Often he
was running at fifty miles an hour with
forty more cars trying to follow him.
Speaker McCram of the Assembly was
ditched near Passaic in the midst of the
dust cloud.

The President's day was the most en-
couraging he has had in the State and the
enthusiasm was greater than on any day
of his pre-convention campaign except
one noisy banner twenty-four hours in
Massachusetts. His first crowd at Bay-
onne had 10,000 persons.

Mr. Taft declared he had 570 delegates,
30 more than necessary to nominate,
and the fight was won. He challenged
Col. Roosevelt to come down to brass
tacks and state one or several specific
instances where he had been dominated by
"the bosses." He answered each charge
specifically, he said, and show its falsity.

Col. Roosevelt never missed a point
in his campaign oratory. When he was
on historic ground he turned a phrase
or two on the charge that his doctrines
were revolutionary and said they were
the doctrines that men fought for in
'76. When he struck a town that had a
fire Friday night he told the folk how sorry
he was their building had burned. He
was at his good natured best all day.

TAFT'S BEST DAY IN STATE.

Covers 125 Miles in Auto and Is
Greatly Encouraged.

President Taft's day in New Jersey
yesterday was the most encouraging he
has had since he entered that State. In
fact his reception exceeded in enthusiasm
any that he had previously experienced
in his pre-convention campaign with the
possible exception of one day in Massachu-
setts.

The President's run for the day took
him through Hudson, Essex, Passaic
and Bergen counties. His efforts were
directed chiefly to reaching the big com-
munity vote in those districts, and in this
he was fortunate. Apparently most
Jerseyans who were able to get away from
work in New York by the noon hour had
turned homeward and were out to give
Mr. Taft a welcome. The streets of the
cities and towns through which the Presi-
dent passed were lined with people and
many also had taken vantage points on
the countryside to hail him as he passed.

The entire trip was made by the Presi-
dent in an automobile. When he finally
crossed the North River at 129th street
and headed for the home of his brother,
Henry W. Taft, in West Forty-eighth
street, last night, he had covered more
than 125 miles in his machine. It was
considerably after midnight when the
President was able to call the day's work
done.

The feature of the President's trip
yesterday which caused serious comment
among Jersey people was the speed with
which he was hurried over the country
roads. At times the President's machine
was running at the rate of